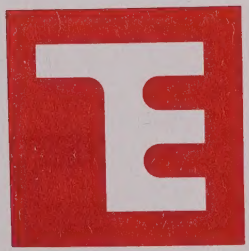
THERMO ELECTRIC



Instruction Manual

MiniMite® and MultiMite®

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION	SUBJECT	PAGE
1-0	DESCRIPTION	1
1-1	Introduction	1
1-2	Application	1
1-3	General Description	1
1-4	Specifications	2
1-5	Principles of Operation	3
2-0	INSTALLATION	6
2-1	Unpacking	6
2-2	Location	6
2-3	Mounting	7
3-0	OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS	7
3-1	Operating Controls	7
3-2	Operating Procedures	8
3-3	Measuring Temperature Using a Thermocouple	8
3-4	Checking Potentiometer-Type Instruments	10
3-5	Checking Millivoltmeter-Type Instruments	12
4-0	MAINTENANCE	15
4-1	Preventive	15
4-2	Periodic	15
5-0	TROUBLESHOOTING	16
5-1	General	16
5-2	Troubleshooting Guide	16
5-3	Replacement Parts	17
6-0	CALIBRATION	18
6-1	Adjustments	18
6-2	Method	19

SECTION	SUBJECT
7-0	APPENDIX
7-1	Photographs, Parts Identification
	Front View, MiniMite
	Left Side View, MiniMite with Case Removed
	Right Side View, MiniMite with Case Removed
	Front View, MultiMite
7-2	Drawings
	Schematic Diagram, MiniMite
	Schematic Diagram, MultiMite
8-0	ADDENDUM
8-1	Installation in Panel
8-2	Constant Voltage Supply
8-3	Drawings
	Installation Drawing, MiniMite in Flanged Case
	Schematic Diagram, Constant Voltage Supply

1-0 DESCRIPTION

1-1 Introduction

This manual contains all the information normally required to operate and maintain the MiniMite and MultiMite. The serial number on the name plate on the rear or side of the case identifies each instrument. Always refer to the serial number and model number in correspondence or when ordering replacement parts. MiniMites to be used in a Multi-Mite case, a flanged case for panel mounting, or with a Constant Voltage Supply are supplied with an aluminum panel and case. See Addendum for panel mounting instructions. Operation is the same for all models.

A booklet containing temperature-millivolt tables referenced at 75°F (25°C), for the most commonly used thermocouple calibrations is available upon request to Thermo Electric. Should you require additional information, contact your local Thermo Electric Applications Engineer or Thermo Electric's main office in Saddle Brook, New Jersey. We will be happy to be of assistance.

1-2 Application

This manual covers the operation and maintenance of standard models as described in the Thermo Electric MiniMite and MultiMite Catalog.

1-3 General Description

The MiniMite is a highly accurate, compact hand portable instrument which, depending on the model selected, can be used to:

1. Measure temperature directly, using a thermocouple.
2. Measure millivolt signals directly.
3. Calibrate potentiometer-type instruments.
4. Calibrate millivoltmeter-type instruments.

The MiniMite employs a null balance potentiometer circuit which eliminates loading effects incurred when taking measurements. Measurements are indicated on the self-contained galvanometer.

Current required by the measuring circuit is supplied by a "D" cell

battery. The battery is replaced after first removing the camera-type screw in the rear and then removing the case. Reference junction compensation is completely automatic through the use of a temperature sensitive resistor connected internally to the color coded instrument binding posts.

The MiniMite has been constructed for table top mounting in a vertical or horizontal position. Other models are available for panel mounting.

The MultiMite is a combination of a MiniMite and a variable direct current source, capable of selecting any one of six inputs for connection to the MiniMite input terminals.

A "D" cell battery supplies the current required when calibrating moving coil (millivoltmeter) instruments. The battery is easily replaced after first removing the MiniMite and then removing the battery through the vacated hole.

1-4 MiniMite Specifications

Scale: Dual range, 23.6 inches long
Range: Over 100 ranges available
Accuracy: +0.25% of scale span
Galvanometer: Zero-center scale with 1mm divisions
Reference Junction Compensation: Fully automatic-all temperature ranges
Ambient Temperature Range: 40° to 140°F
Voltage Reference: *Standard cell
Battery: *"D" cell, 1.5 volts, leakproof type

*Models 238 and 241 utilize a Constant Voltage Supply (CVS) to eliminate battery replacement and standardizing. See Addendum for description.

MultiMite Specifications

External Resistance: Up to 200 ohms without loss of accuracy
Battery: "D" cell 1.5 volts, leakproof type
Terminals: Insulated color coded binding posts with retained caps.

Will accomodate flat terminals or wire to 12 AWG.
Dimmensions: 12 L x 8 1/2" W x 7 3/4" H
Weight: 11 pounds

1-5 Principles of Operation

The Potentiometer Circuit is an accurate and reliable means of determining potential and therfore, thermocouple temperature. Figure 1 illustrates the operation of a simplified potentiometer circuit.

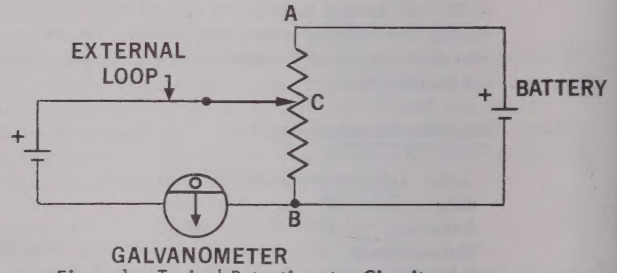


Figure 1 - Typical Potentiometer Circuit

The battery delivers a current which causes a potential drop along the potentiometer slidewire from points A to B. The slidewire is a precision linear resistance wire with an adjustable contact that can be moved along the length of the slidewire. To measure the unknown potential, the contact is moved along the slidewire until the potential drop from C to B is equal and opposite to the unknown potential. At the point of equal potentials, or null balance, the error signal is zero causing a zero indication on the galvanometer. The voltage across CB is equal to the voltage across AB times the distance of C to B divided by the distance of A to B.

NOTE: The length or resistance of the connecting lead wires will not affect the accuracy of the system since, in the balanced condition, no

current flows in the external loop. The sensitivity will be affected but this is minimized by suitable design in the balancing system.

Standardization, or the comparison of the slidewire potential to a known EMF, is required for accurate measurements. This is accomplished by adding a standard cell and regularly comparing the measuring circuit potential to the standard cell. During standardization, the balance is switched from the external loop and placed in series with the standard cell. When the standardizing switch is closed, the battery rheostat is adjusted until the galvanometer indicates zero current flow. Zero current flow, or a balanced condition, indicates that the slidewire circuit is at the same potential as the standard cell.

Reference Junction Compensation A thermocouple produces an EMF approximately proportional to the difference between the measuring and reference junction temperatures. Therefore, changes in reference junction temperature would cause measuring errors unless compensated for. Reference junction compensation is accomplished by introducing a temperature sensitive resistor (RJC) into the measuring circuit (Figure 2).

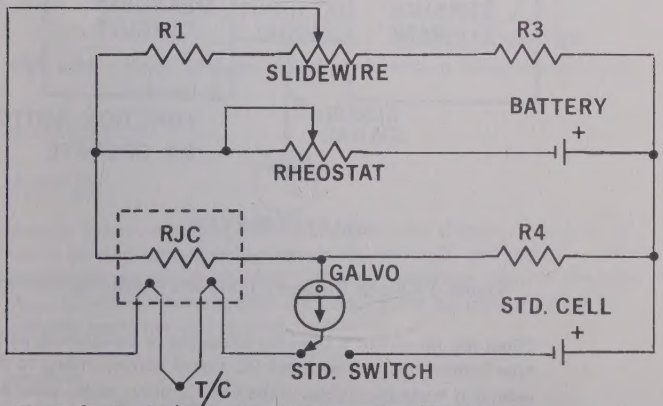


Figure 2 - Typical Potentiometer Pyrometer Circuit

Resistor RJC is in close proximity with the reference junction and for all practical purposes they are at one and the same temperature. The resistance of RJC varies directly with the temperature at the reference junction thereby compensating for any changes in ambient temperature.

When the MiniMite is used for measuring temperature or millivolts, the low level DC input signal from the sensing element is compared with the slidewire setpoint level in the potentiometer measuring circuit. Any unbalance between the two results in an error signal which is indicated by the galvanometer, provided that the function selector switch is in the OPERATE position and the TEST pushbutton switch is depressed.

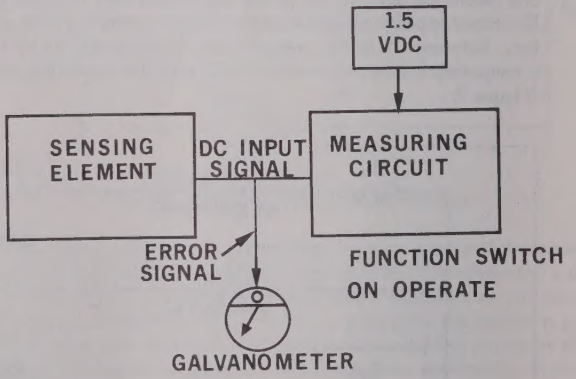


Figure 3 - Block Diagram, MiniMite Measuring Millivolt Signals

When the MiniMite is used for checking or calibrating potentiometer-type instruments, a low level DC signal corresponding to the scale setting is made available at the EMF binding posts, provided that the function selector switch is in the LOCK position and the TEST push-

button switch is depressed. This signal, when connected to the instrument under test, is compared with its slidewire setpoint level. Any unbalance between the two results in an error signal which may be mechanically or electrically balanced, depending on whether the instrument under test is self balancing or not.

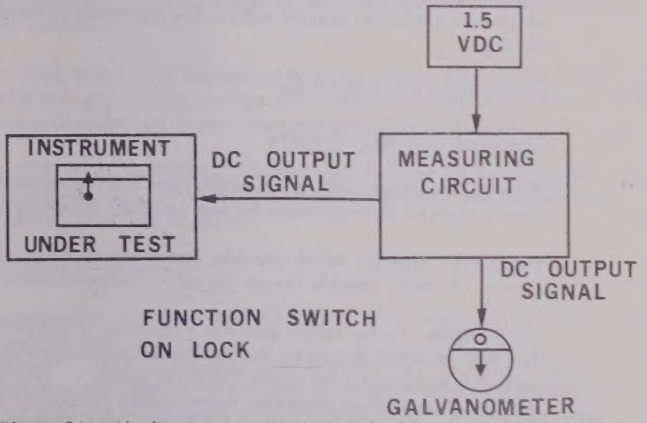


Figure 3A - Block Diagram, MiniMite Checking Potentiometer-type Instruments

2-0 INSTALLATION

2-1 Unpacking

Unpack immediatly upon receipt and check for shipping damages. If not to be used immediately, remove the battery(s) and repack in carton. Instruments are usually shipped with small accessory items in the same box. Check all items against the packing list before discarding the shipping container and packing material.

2-2 Location

The MiniMite and MultiMite should be operated in an area which remains within the ambient temperature limits of 40 to 140°F (4.4 to 60°C).

2-3 Mounting

The MiniMite is a portable instrument designed for table or bench use. Flush mounting is accomplished with a flanged case (see Addendum) which is available on special order. The MultiMite is designed for table top use.

3-0 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

3-1 Operating Controls, MiniMite

The standard adjust (STD. ADJ.) knob permits an adjustment of the battery rheostat to compensate for any variation in battery voltage.

The RANGE selector switch provides immediate selection of either of two ranges. A simple graphic layout visually indicates the selected range.

The function selector switch provides a selection of MiniMite operations. The STD. position is used to standardize the measuring circuit. The switch is spring-returned to the OPERATE position. The OPERATE position is used when measuring thermocouple or absolute millivolt inputs. The LOCK position is used when calibrating other instruments. The scale settings are made available at the EMF terminals without deflecting the galvanometer. In addition, the LOCK position effectively protects the galvanometer from damage during transporation of the MiniMite.

The TEST pushbutton is depressed only when taking measurements or when checking other instruments. It should be released when standardizing. The switch is a "push-push" type. Push to engage, push to release.

The THUMBWHEEL positions the instrument slidewire and the indicator scale to which it is coupled. A zero deflection of the galvanometer will position the scale at the value of the measured EMF.

Operating Controls, MultiMite

The Rotary Selector Switch (OFF to 6) will deliver the millivolt input

corresponding to the point selected to the MiniMite input terminals provided that the shorting bars are connected between the output of the switch and the EMF terminals of the MiniMite.

The MILLIVOLT COARSE and BATTERY SWITCH will deflect the coil of the millivoltmeter under test provided the battery is switched from the OFF position. In the OFF position the direct current source is removed from the circuit.

The MILLIVOLT FINE adjustment is in the circuit when the BATTERY SWITCH is on. This adjustment will bring the moving coil of the instrument under test to the exact calibration point desired.

The EXTERNAL RESISTANCE potentiometer allows for matching the external resistance of the millivoltmeter under test. The resistance is adjustable from 0 to 20 ohms.

3-2 Operating Procedures

The instrument is shipped with all parts in place ready for operation. Proceed as follows:

A. MECHANICALLY ZERO THE GALVANOMETER. Turn the function switch to the OPERATE position and by means of a small screwdriver, adjust the zero adjust screw until the galvanometer pointer is at zero. This operation should be made everytime the MiniMite is changed from one operating plane to another.

B. ELECTRICALLY STANDARDIZE THE MEASURING CIRCUIT. Turn the function switch to the STD. position and hold while adjusting the standard adjust knob (STD.ADJ.) until the galvanometer is at zero. The TEST pushbutton should be released when the instrument is being zeroed or standardized.

C. THE MINIMITE IS NOW READY FOR OPERATION. It should be noted that accurate temperature measurements and precise calibration checks will depend largely upon the care exercised in zeroing and standardizing the instrument.

3-3 MEASURING TEMPERATURE USING A THERMOCOUPLE

MiniMite Equipped with a Temperature Scale Calibrated to The Same

Curve as The Thermocouple Employed

1. Connect the thermocouple extension leads from the thermocouple to the MiniMite terminal posts observing polarity. Be sure connections are secure. If measurements are to be made through the MultiMite, the thermocouple extension leads may be connected to the MultiMite input terminals. The BATTERY SWITCH should be OFF.
2. Move the Range Selector Switch to the scale range corresponding to the calibration of the thermocouple employed.
3. Depress the TEST button. The galvanometer pointer will deflect. Turn the thumbwheel until the pointer is at zero and read the thermocouple temperature directly on the scale.

MiniMite Equipped with a Millivolt Scale

1. Connect the thermocouple extension leads from the thermocouple to the MiniMite terminal posts observing polarity. Be sure connections are secure. If measurements are to be made through the MultiMite, the thermocouple extension leads may be connected to the MultiMite input terminals. The BATTERY SWITCH should be OFF.
2. Move the Range Selector Switch to the MV position.
3. Depress the TEST button. The galvanometer pointer will deflect. Turn the thumbwheel until the pointer is at zero and read the millivolt value directly on the scale.
4. The scale reading in millivolts must now be corrected for reference junction (terminal post) temperature and converted back into the temperature corresponding to the calibration of the thermocouple employed.
5. Measure the reference junction temperature using a glass thermometer.
6. Using a temperature-millivolt table corresponding to the calibration of the thermocouple employed, convert the reference junction temperature to millivolts and algebraically add this millivoltage to the scale reading determined in Step 3.
7. Translate millivolts into temperature. The result is the true temperature of the thermocouple.

Example:

Type thermocouple employed	Chromel-Alumel	
Measured millivoltage	+ 7.24 MV	
Reference junction temperature		85°F
85°F From Table =	+ 0.23 MV	ISA-K
	+ 7.47 MV	ISA-K

7.47 MV ISA-K From Table = 405°F

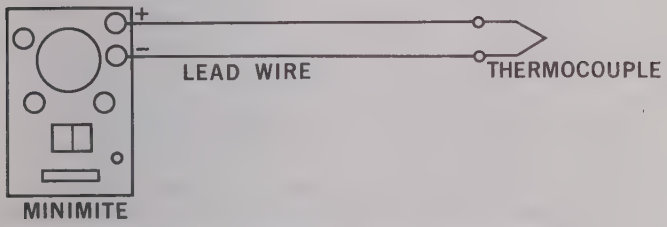


Figure 4 Measurement of Temperature Using a Thermocouple

3-4 CHECKING POTENTIOMETER-TYPE INSTRUMENTS

Direct Thermocouple Reading

The calibration of potentiometer-type instruments may be checked by reading the thermocouple temperature using the instrument under test and then comparing this reading with the MiniMite reading. The MiniMite is used with a test thermocouple located adjacent to the thermocouple of the instrument under test. This is a quick, but at times inaccurate, method of calibration, since adjacent thermocouples may not be at equal temperatures.

Direct Comparison of Instruments with a MiniMite Calibrated to The Same Curve as The Instrument Under Test

1. Connect the MiniMite or MultiMite to the instrument with thermocouple extension leads of the proper calibration. If the MultiMite is to be used,

the BATTERY SWITCH should be OFF.

2. Turn the function switch to the LOCK position.
3. Depress the TEST button.
4. Turn the thumbwheel until the desired checkpoint is reached.
5. Balance the potentiometer circuit of the instrument under test. Recorders and self-balancing indicators will balance automatically. Indication of instrument should be the same as that of the MiniMite.

Direct Comparison of Instruments with a MiniMite Equipped with a Millivolt Scale.

1. Connect the MiniMite or MultiMite to the instrument under test with copper leads. Polarity must be observed. If the MultiMite is to be used, the BATTERY SWITCH should be OFF.
2. Turn the Range Selector Switch to the appropriate millivolt scale.
3. Turn the function switch to the LOCK position.
4. Depress the TEST button.
5. Turn the thumbwheel until the desired check point is reached.
6. Balance the instrument under test, or if self-balancing, permit the recorder or indicator to reach a stable indication.
7. If the instrument under test is equipped with a millivolt scale, the reading in millivolts may be directly compared with the MiniMite. However, if the instrument under test indicates in calibrated scale units such as temperature, this must be converted to equivalent millivolts at its terminals.
8. If the instrument under test does not have cold junction compensation, refer to a temperature-millivolt table for the design reference temperature at the desired check point to determine the corresponding millivolt indication.
9. If the instrument under test employs a cold junction compensator, correction must be made for the effect of its actual temperature. Measure the reference junction temperature of the instrument under test with a thermometer located at the input terminals. Find the corresponding millivolt value in the correct calibration temperature-millivolt table.
10. Using the same table, find the millivolt value corresponding to the selected check point reading of the instrument under test.
11. Algebraically subtract the millivolt value corresponding to the actual input terminal temperature from the millivolt value corresponding to the

selected check point. This will give the actual millivolts at the terminals of the instrument under test and this may be compared with the MiniMite millivolt indication.

Example: Compensating resistor for ISA-K
Cold junction temperature =85°F
Corresponding millivolt value for 85°F ISA-K = 0.23MV
Check point 500°F
Corresponding millivolt value for 500°F ISA-K = 9.62MV
9.62 millivolts
-0.23 millivolts
9.39 millivolts

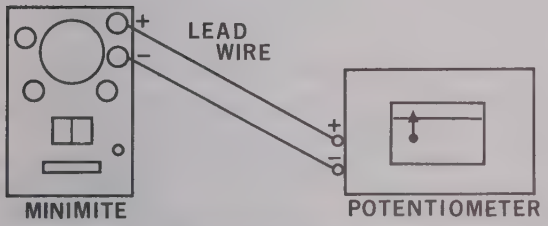


Figure 5 Checking Potentiometer-type Instruments

3-5 CHECKING MILLIVOLTMETER-TYPE INSTRUMENTS

Direct Thermocouple Reading

The calibration of millivoltmeter-type instruments may be checked by reading the thermocouple temperature with the instrument under test and then comparing this reading with the MiniMite reading. The MiniMite is used with a test thermocouple located adjacent to the instrument under test. This is a quick, but at times inaccurate, method of calibration, since adjacent thermocouples may not be at equal temperatures.

Direct Comparison of Instruments with a MiniMite Calibrated to The Same Curve as The Instrument Under Test

When checking millivoltmeter-type (moving coil) instruments with the

following method, a variable direct current source is required in conjunction with the MiniMite. Thermo Electric's MultiMite was specifically designed for this purpose. Instructions for checking millivoltmeter instruments will be given for use with the MultiMite. However, if one is unavailable, simply substitute a dry cell and rheostat in place of the MultiMite and follow the appropriate instructions.

1. Move the Range Selector Switch to the scale calibration of the millivoltmeter under test.
2. Short circuit the EMF terminal posts of the MiniMite with a short length of copper wire.
3. Depress the TEST button. The galvanometer pointer will deflect. Turn the thumbwheel until the galvanometer pointer is at zero. Read the temperature directly on the scale. This scale reading indicates the MiniMite cold junction temperature or the temperature at the MiniMite terminal posts.
4. Short circuit the terminal posts of the millivoltmeter under test with a short length of copper wire.
5. Adjust the millivoltmeter to read the same temperature as the MiniMite cold junction temperature determined in step 3.
6. Remove the terminal shorting wires from both instruments and connect copper leads from the terminal posts of the MultiMite to the terminal posts of the millivoltmeter. Polarity must be observed. These leads must be of the same resistance as the specified external thermocouple circuit resistance of the millivoltmeter. This resistance value is marked on the millivoltmeter and must be added in series with one leg of the copper lead wires. If the MultiMite is to be used, simply match the EXTERNAL RESISTANCE adjustment to the millivoltmeter external resistance.
7. Select the proper input with the Rotary Selector Switch. Turn the Millivolt Coarse and Battery Switch to LOW. Set the Millivolt Fine to HIGH. With the Millivolt Coarse control, deflect the millivoltmeter pointer to its full scale setting. The Millivolt Fine can be used to adjust the pointer to the exact setting to be checked.
8. Depress the TEST button. Turn the thumbwheel until the galvanometer pointer is at zero. The millivoltmeter should read the same as the MiniMite. The millivoltmeter may be deflected to several points on the scale to accurately check the overall calibration.

Direct Comparison of Instruments with a MiniMite Equipped with a

Millivolt Scale.

When checking millivoltmeter-type (moving coil) instruments with the following method, a variable direct current source is required in conjunction with the MiniMite. Thermo Electric's MultiMite was specifically designed for this purpose. Instructions for checking millivoltmeter instruments will be given for use with the MultiMite. However, if one is unavailable, simply substitute a dry cell and rheostat in place of the MultiMite and follow the appropriate instructions.

1. Short circuit the millivoltmeter terminal posts with a short length of copper wire.
2. Adjust the millivoltmeter to read 75°F, 25°C or 0 millivolts.
3. Remove the terminal shorting wire from the millivoltmeter and connect copper leads from the terminal posts of the MultiMite to the terminal posts of the millivoltmeter. Polarity must be observed. These leads must be of the same resistance as the specified external thermocouple circuit resistance of the millivoltmeter. This resistance value is marked on the millivoltmeter and must be added in series with one leg of the copper lead wires. If the MultiMite is to be used, simply match the EXTERNAL RESISTANCE adjustment to the millivoltmeter external resistance.
4. Move the Range Selector Switch to the appropriate millivolt scale.
5. Select the proper input with the Rotary Selector Switch. Turn the Millivolt Coarse and Battery Switch to LOW. Set the Millivolt Fine to HIGH. With the Millivolt Coarse control, deflect the millivoltmeter pointer to its full scale setting. The Millivolt Fine can be used to adjust the pointer to the exact setting to be checked.
6. Depress the TEST button. Turn the thumbwheel until the galvanometer pointer is at zero. If the millivoltmeter is equipped with a millivolt scale, the reading in millivolts may be directly compared with the MiniMite. However, if the millivoltmeter indicates in calibrated scale units such as temperature, this must be converted to equivalent millivolts. Refer to a temperature-millivolt table for the design reference temperature at the desired check point to determine the corresponding millivolt indication. A table referenced at 75°F (25°C) is generally used.
NOTE: After the millivoltmeter has been calibrated, it may be placed back into operation as follows.

a. Measure the reference junction temperature of the millivoltmeter with a

glass thermometer.

b. Short circuit the terminal posts of the millivoltmeter with a short piece of copper wire.

c. Set the millivoltmeter pointer to the reference junction temperature determined with the glass thermometer.

d. Remove the short circuit from the terminal posts and reconnect extension leads.

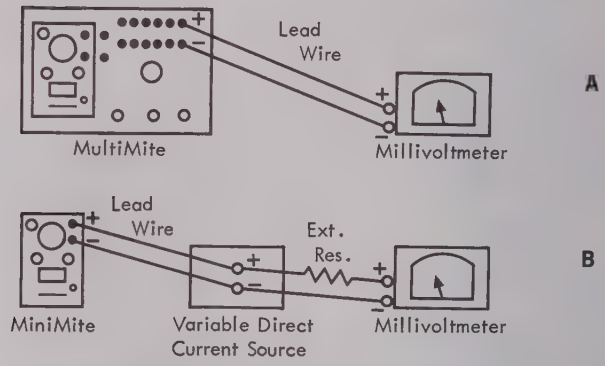


Figure 6 Checking Millivoltmeter-type Instruments with (A) MultiMite (B) Variable Direct Current Source

4-0 MAINTENANCE

4-1 Preventive

When the MiniMite or MultiMite is in transit or when being carried in the course of routine portable testing, the function selector switch should be placed in the LOCK position. This effectively "shorts" the galvanometer to dampen oscillation.

4-2 Periodic

When it is no longer possible to standardize the MiniMite circuit by

turning the STD. ADJ. knob, install a new battery. To replace:

1. Remove the camera screw from the rear of the case and remove the case.
2. Remove the battery and replace with a fresh size D flashlight battery observing polarity.
3. Replace the case and camera screw.

When it is no longer possible to receive full scale deflection of a millivoltmeter with the MultiMite, install a new battery. To replace:

1. Remove the camera screw from the rear of the case and remove the MiniMite.
2. Locate and remove the battery through the vacated hole. When replacing, be sure to observe polarity.
3. Replace the MiniMite and camera screw.

CAUTION

Do not place the function selector switch in the STD. position unless the battery is installed, otherwise a severe current drain will be placed upon the standard cell which will affect its accuracy.

5-0 TROUBLESHOOTING

5-1 General

Before attempting troubleshooting procedures, check to see:

1. If the battery is at the proper operating voltage, installed correctly and making good contact.
2. If all connections are properly attached and made.

5-2 Troubleshooting Guide

Symptoms of Trouble	Possible Causes
Galvanometer needle will not move when standardizing or when measuring input.	Galvanometer damaged internally. To check: (a) Disconnect it from the MiniMite circuitry and

	place a 200 ohm resistor across its terminals. It should balance at zero. (b) With a 60 microvolt input, it should deflect one division or more.
Standardizing difficult or unstable.	1. Test switch not released. 2. Battery not making good contact with battery holder. 3. Standardizing adjust pot faulty.
Galvanometer deflects against stop when standardizing. MiniMite will not standardize.	1. Galvanometer deflects to low side: battery low or not making contact. 2. Galvanometer deflects to high side: standard cell low or open.
Galvanometer will not balance when reading a known emf with MiniMite	1. Slidewire open. 2. Zero adjust open. 3. Resistor shorted or open. 4. Compensator shorted or open. 5. Broken wire in circuitry. 6. Switch faulty.

5-3 Replacement Parts

When ordering replacement parts, always refer to the serial number and model number stamped on the instrument nameplate.

Description	T.E. Part Number
Binding post terminal, black	7551-1
Binding post terminal, red	7551-2
Galvanometer	A-1751
Battery, 1.5 VDC Size D	7937
Standard Cell	7633

Test Switch	A-5372
Standardizing adjustment rheostat	A-1761
Knob, Range and function selector switch	A-5545-2
Knob, standardizing adjustment	A-5545-1
Leather carrying case with strap	7631
Camera screw	7647
Compensating resistor	A-1780-□*
Scale	7551-□*
1004.3 ohm resistor	7670-281
300 ohm resistor	A4055-1
15 ohm resistor	7670-280
Shunt adjust trimpot (0 to 200 ohms)	A5341
Zero Adjust Assembly	A1900

See Appendix (Parts Identification) for additional components and part numbers.

*Dash number depends on Range and calibration

Components mounted on the front panel can be replaced after first removing the front dress panel.

6-0 CALIBRATION

6-1 Adjustments

Dial Drum The scale should wrap snugly around the dial drum. If it is loose, the spring tension on the scale rewind drum may have to be increased. The scale should be readable at both ends. If part of the scale is mechanically impossible to read, the dial drum's position on the slidewire shaft may have to be adjusted. This may be done by loosening the two set screws on the large brass gear. Set so the entire scale is readable. Retighten set screws.

Zero Adjust There are two zero adjust screws for each instrument; one for each range. These adjustments may be quickly located by referring to the Parts Identification in the Appendix. The top screw is used for the upper range to adjust the level of the voltage across

the measuring circuit. The bottom screw adjusts the voltage of the lower range.
To adjust: loosen the adjust screw slightly and move the contact up or down the slidewire as desired. Re-tighten screw.

Span Adjust Depending on the model number, there may be one or two span adjust trimpots. Refer to the Parts Identification in the Appendix for location. The trimpots (0 to 200 ohms) are used in series with fixed 300 ohm resistors and are used to adjust the millivolt span of each range. The trimpots are labeled SPAN ADJ. UP for the upper scale and SPAN ADJ. LO for the lower scale. They are located on the range card board. If only one trimpot is available, it will adjust the millivolt span of both ranges.

6-2 Method

Equipment:

1. Precision laboratory potentiometer
2. External galvanometer (may be part of precision potentiometer)
3. Calibrated reference junction thermocouple (material leads of the same calibration as the MiniMite) with copper extension leads for cold junction simulation
4. Thermocouple EMF vs Temperature conversion table, 32°F (0°C) reference temperature
5. Thermo Electric ICELL T.M. or 32° F (0° C) ice bath

Procedure:

1. Connect equipment as shown in Figure 7.
2. Zero and standardize the MiniMite as described in Section 3-2, Paragraphs A and B
3. Set MiniMite function switch to LOCK position.
4. Set MiniMite Range Selector Switch to range to be calibrated.
5. Set the MiniMite scale so that its lowest reading (first increment of the scale at the low millivolt end) is read on the index hairline.
6. Zero and standardize the precision potentiometer.
7. Refer to the EMF vs Temperature table and set the precision potentiometer to the millivolt value corresponding to the MiniMite

scale setting.

8. Depress the MiniMite TEST switch. If an error exists the external galvanometer will deflect.
9. Correct any error by adjusting the zero adjust screw corresponding to the range selected.
10. Set the MiniMite scale so that its highest reading (last increment of the scale at the high millivolt end) is read on the index hairline.
11. Repeat steps 7 and 8.
12. Correct any error by adjusting the span adjust trimpot corresponding to the range selected.
13. Repeat steps 5 through 12 until the error is minimal.
14. Set the MiniMite scale so that its midpoint is read on the index hairline.
15. Repeat steps 7 and 8.
16. If an error exists which is over the tolerance of $\pm$ 1/4%, adjust the zero adjust screw to split the error over the entire scale. It may be necessary to readjust the dial drum's position on the slidewire shaft in conjunction with adjusting the zero adjust screw.

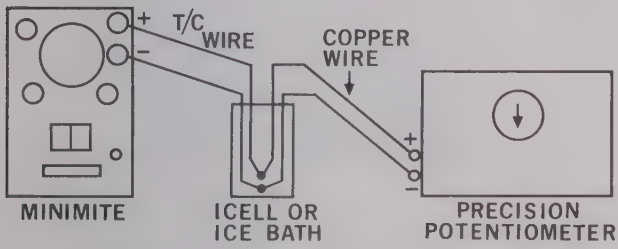
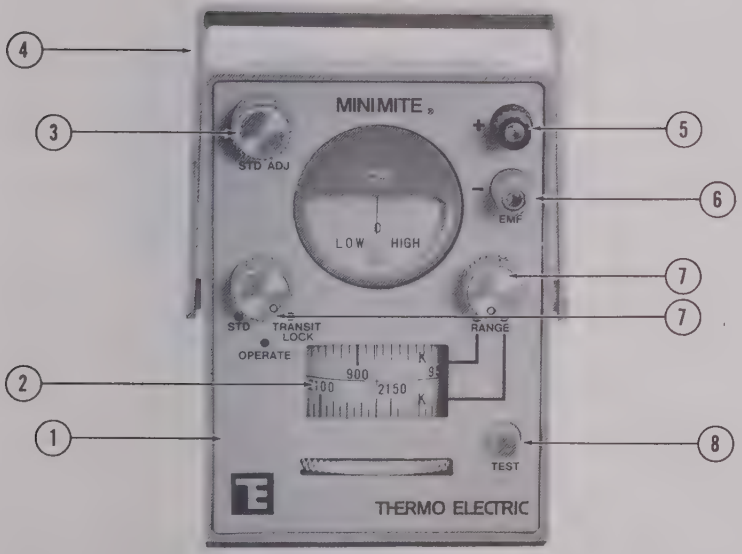


Figure 7 MiniMite Calibration with Precision Laboratory Potentiometer

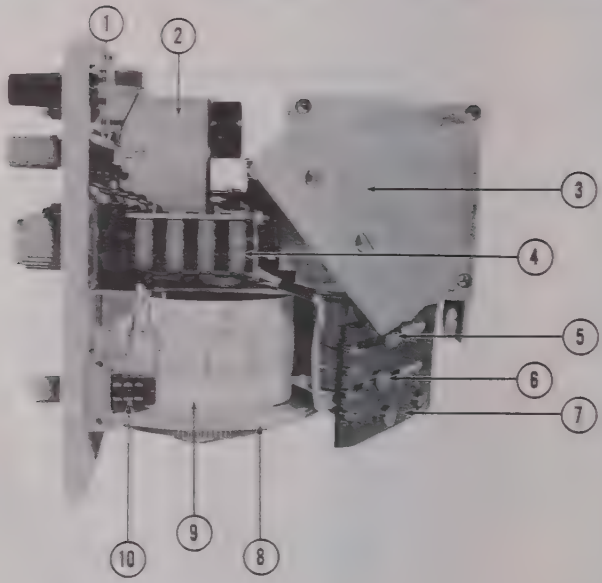
7-0 APPENDIX

7-1 Photographs, Parts Identification



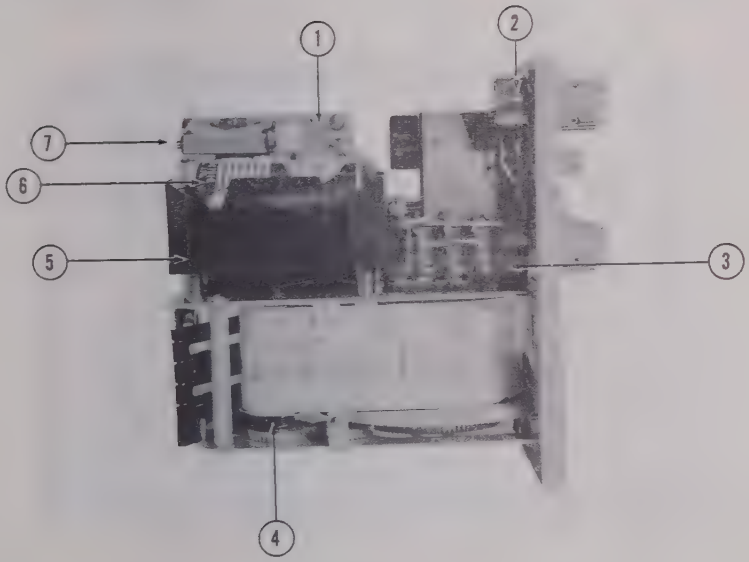
1. Panel, front (A5336) dress (A-5440)
2. Window (A 1754)
3. Knob, standard adjust (A5545-1)
4. Carrying handle
5. Terminal, black (7552-1)
6. Terminal, red (7552-2)
7. Knob, selector switches (A5545-2)
8. Push button switch (A5372)
   Case assembly, not shown (A5395)

Thermo Electric part numbers appear in parentheses.

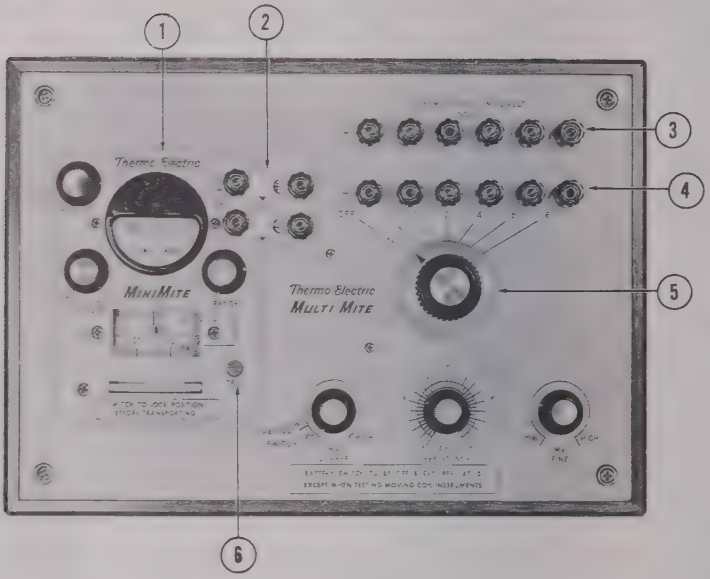


1. Reference Junction Compensator (A-1780-□)*
2. Galvanometer (A-1751)
3. Standard Cell (7633)
4. Range Switch (A-1778) Wired (A-2040)
5. Zero Adjust (upper range)
6. Zero Adjust (lower range)
7. Zero Adjust Assembly (A-1900)
8. Thumbwheel
9. 23.6 inch scale (7551-□)*
10. Test Switch (A-5372)

Thermo Electric part numbers appear in parentheses.
*Dash number depends on range and calibration.



1. Range Card Assembly (A-5350)
2. Standardizing Adjustment Rheostat (A-1761)
3. Function Selector Switch (A-1777) Wired (A-2039)
4. Rewind Drum Assembly (7646)
5. Battery Holder (A-5343)
6. Battery, 1.5 VDC Size D (7937)
7. Span Adjust Trimpot (upper range)



1. MiniMite Assembly
2. Shorting Bars (A-4344)
3. Terminals, black (7552-1)
4. Terminals, red (7552-2)
5. Selector Switch Knob
6. MiniMite Test Switch

Thermo Electric part numbers appear in parentheses.

Schematic Diagram
MiniMite
Model 200

Schematic Diagram
MultiMite

8-0 ADDENDUM

8-1 Installation in Panel

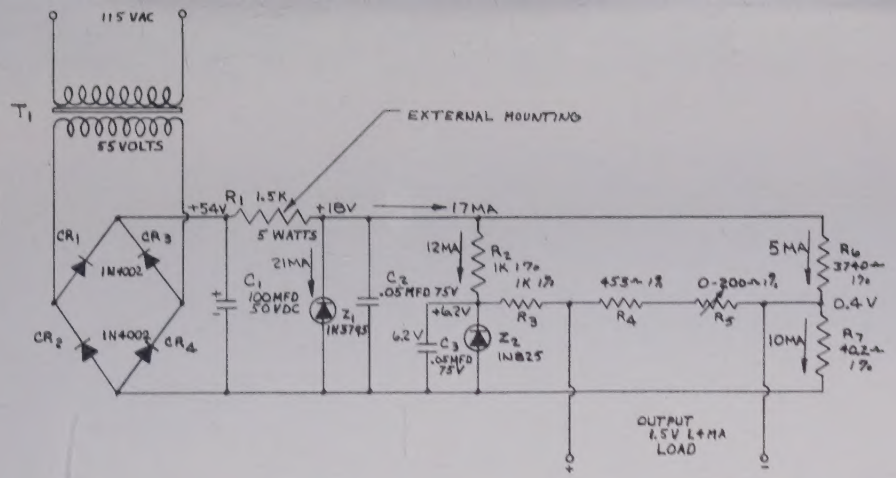
The MiniMite may be supplied with a special flanged case for panel mounting. The case mounts in a 5 1/4" x 4" wide cutout and is secured to the panel with four screws.

If the MiniMite is to be permanently installed in a panel or used in areas where devices containing mercury are prohibited, a constant voltage supply (CVS) may be supplied in place of the standard cell and battery. A 115 VAC 50-60 Hz connection is required. Mini-Mite Model 238 is portable and has a side mounted CVS. Model 241 has a rear mounted CVS and EMF terminals.

8-2 Constant Voltage Supply (Models 238 and 241 only)

The Constant Voltage Supply provides a constant 1.5 VDC to the measuring circuit regardless of voltage fluctuations in the incoming AC line. AC line voltage is applied to the stepdown transformer and rectified by the full wave diode bridge circuit. Capacitor C_1 and the resistance of the transformer's secondary combine to provide 60 cycle filtering. Regulation is accomplished in two stages. The first stage consists of Zener diode Z_1 and R_1 (current limiting resistor). Filter capacitors C_2 and C_3 suppress noise in diodes Z_1 and Z_2. The second stage regulation is accomplished by Zener diode Z_2. The Wheatstone bridge circuit (R_2, R_6, R_7, Z_2) effectively cancels the internal Zener impedance effect to provide optimum regulation. The dividing network (R_3, R_4, R_5) provides the required 1.4 MA output across the measuring circuit. Resistor R_5 is externally adjustable and provides the means for adjusting the output to the specified accuracy. See Constant Voltage Supply schematic.

Installation Drawing
MiniMite



Schematic Diagram
Constant Voltage Supply

THERMO ELECTRIC Saddle Brook, New Jersey 07662 Brampton, Ontario